Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1806. [No. 1563.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being ali ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

JAMES SANDERSON

HAS RECEIVED,
A few casks of excellent
CLOVER-SEED,
Which is warranted fresh.
9000 lbs. best green Martinique Coffee
20 barrels New England Rum
20 barrels Whiskey
A few bales upland Georgia Cotton
3 cases Irish Linens
1 bale brown ditto.

Also on Hand,

British Sail Canvas; German Oznaburgs;—and as usual, a general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

March 24. d

CHEESE, &c.

We have a large quantity of Rhode-Island CHEESE, and a few barrels of HERRINGS for sale—

And daily expect
2,000 barrels Turk's Island Salt; which will be sold on moderate terms from on board.

Douglas & Mandeville.

March 22. d10t

Clover Seed,

(Warranted of the best quality)
Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jamesson.
Who have just received.
60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Sallad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22. d

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.
JUST RECEIVED,
1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf.

William Hodgson.

March 21. d

Plaister Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaister Paris,
1500 feet Oars,
At Lawrason's wharf;
On board the schooner Dove, Capt. ——— from Portland, for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,
on said wharf.

Mrach 20. d

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to remove to the house next door to Mott's tavern, will rent the HOUSE AND STORE he at present occupies, between Royal and Fairfax streets.

Tunis Craven.

March 21. d

MRS. JACKS

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria and the vicinity, that on Monday next she will open a

School for young Ladies,

in which they will be instructed in Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, plain Sewing, Marking, Netting, Tamboring, Embroidery, Music and Drawing. Her terms for the different branches are moderate, and will be made known on application at her School, in King street, opposite Mr. Snowden's printing office. From the experience she has had in educating young ladies, she flatters herself she will give satisfaction to such as place their children under her care.—She will also accommodate a few young ladies from the country with BOARDING, &c.

March 28. d6t

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in the city of Baltimore, on Friday night last, two apprentice boys to the hatting business, viz. CHARLES WHITE, between 20 and 21 years of age; very small, and has remarkable short curled hair which is very white—had on a short blue coatee and olive colored velvet pantaloons—

ISAAC WEBB, about 16 years old, uncommonly large for his age; had on a short corduroy jacket and pantaloons, his hair dark and straight. Whoever takes up said Boys and lodges them in any jail, and gives information so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences, or TEN DOLLARS for either. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring them or carrying them off.

William Branson, *Hatter,*
Baltimore.

March 24. d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday, the second day of April next, for ready money, upon the premises, several very valuable LOTS of GROUND, lying upon Queen, Fairfax, Water and Union streets, in the town of Alexandria—And immediately after the sale of the Lots, will be exposed to sale, at the coffee house, for ready money also, (in case by the sale of the Lots the sum required should not be raised) one undivided sixteenth part of a Tract of Land, lying in Spotsylvania county, containing about eighteen thousand acres, known by the name of the *Mine Tract.*

James Keith, *Trustee.*

March 12. dtf

TO RENT,

A THREE STORY BRICK WARE-HOUSE, situated on Union Street, opposite Col. Gilpin's Store, now occupied by Mr. Philip Care. Possession will be given immediately, application to be made to

Philip Triplett.

March 21. d2w

A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY
ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-York, as a *Foreman*. A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13. d

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. d

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

This day is Published,
By COTTOM & STEWART,
[*Price twelve and a half Cents*]
AN ORATION,
Delivered in the Episcopal Church, on the 22d February, 1806,
By Charles F. Mercer:
A member of the Washington Society.

March 6. d

☞ REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the Store, he lately occupied in Union street, two doors further South on the same side of the street, to that large and commodious Store, the property of captain *William Harper*, at the sign of the Orange Tree, where he has the following articles for sale, on the very lowest terms for CASH.

Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
West India Rum,
New England ditto,
Cherry Bounce,
Peach Brandy,
Whisky,
Wines of different kinds,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Brown ditto
Coffee,
Hyson Shulong, } TEAS
Young Hyson, } TEAS
Souchong, and } TEAS
Bohea } TEAS
Mould and dipt Candles,
Soap,
Chocolate of different qualities,
Best Philadelphia Mustard,
Goshen Cheese of the first quality,
Rhode Island ditto,
A general assortment of Queens Ware,
Dito do, Glass do.
First quality fresh Salad Oil,
Writing, letter and wrapping Paper,
First quality Cavendish Tobacco,
Spinning Cotton.
Flax,
Mens' and Womens' Shoes,
First quality table Codfish,
Sounds and Tongues,
Spice Salmon in kegs,
Also, a general assortment of Fruits and Nuts as follows:
Lisbon Lemons in boxes,
Muscatell and Bloom Raisins in boxes of superior quality,
Prunes, Oranges, Figs and Tammarinds,
Almonds and Cocoa Nuts,
English Walnuts, Shelbarks
Best Spanish Segars,
Excellent Brandy Cherries,

With a number of other articles together with
500 bushels of salt suitable for the fisheries,
500 ditto new Rhode Island potatoes,
30 barrels excellent cyder,
20 ditto new rye whiskey,
And a parcel of
Nice Smithfield-hams, middlings, and shoulders.

A. WILLIS.

March 24: d10

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received
150 bolts first quality Russian heavy CANVASS,
1,500 pieces long and short India NANKEENS,
For Sale on moderate terms.

March 21. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantuas,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlass, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18, tf

JOHN WATTS

Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,

White and brown Ticklenburg
White and brown German Rolls
White and brown Platillas
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and Shirting Checks
Chintzes and Calicoes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambrick Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plain Leno, do. do.
Tambored Leno, do. do.
Leno Veils, do. do.
Leno Shades and Dragoona do.
Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hose
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambrick Handkerchiefs and Long Lawns
Gurrahs, Cossins, and Baftas
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.

March 4 eo

SECOND DIVIDEND,

In the case of JAMES SMITH, *late a Bankrupt.*

THE Commissioners, in a Commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against *James Smith*, formerly of Dumfries, in the county of Prince William, and State of Virginia, Merchant; intend to meet at their office, the house of BENJAMIN PARK, in the town of Fredericksburg, on Monday, the 14th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make a further dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to appear prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then substantiated will be disallowed.

Timothy Brundige, *Assignee.*

Dumfries, 18th March. [20] c14thA

A great Bargain may be had,

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaister of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7. eotf

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WARTON to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April next, for *Cash*—

6 Lots, handsomely situated, contiguous to the town of Alexandria, containing between five and six acres each; being part of the tract lately known by the name of "*Stump-Hill*," and in the subdivision of said tract as laid off by Col. Gilpin, distinguished by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25. To such as have not already supplied themselves with eligible situations in the neighborhood, these Lots present an object worthy of attention, and to accommodate purchasers they will be let up separately. For more particular information respecting this property, application may be made to Col. *Gilpin*, or to the subscriber, who is furnished with a connected plat of these and the adjoining Lots, some of which are in a high state of improvement.

John M'Iver.

March 5 2aw5thp A

Boarding-House Opened

By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,

In the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1 eotf

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 10. Enquire of the Printer.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

[*Continued.*]

Copy of a dispatch from Sir A. Paget, K. B. to lord Mulgrave, dated Vienna, 18th Sept. 1805. *No.* (91.)

My lord, the emperor sets out for the army to morrow. His imperial majesty, after having conferred with general Mack upon the different objects for which he undertakes this journey, will, I understand, return to Vienna for the transaction of business previous to his final departure to take the command of his army.

My last letters will have informed your lordship that the Austrians were advancing towards the Lech. I have now to announce a still more forward movement to the Iller, or, in other words, to the position of Ulm.

According to the last accounts which have been received here, it is supposed that the army under Bonaparte, which is assembling at Strasburgh and Mayence, but particularly the latter, will amount to 115,000 men; independent of this there is the army under Bernadotte, which is understood to be marching in the direction of Franconia, with the view probably of threatening Bohemia.

It will, therefore, probably become necessary to strengthen the Austrian army in Germany, which can only be done by drawing troops from the Tyrol. This consideration, together with the determination [illegible] operations in Switzerland, have induced the emperor to accede to the demand of neutrality made by the Swiss government; accordingly his imperial majesty, in his answer to the landamman, has signified to that government his consent to admit the neutrality of Switzerland; but his Imperial majesty has at the same time declared that his observance of the engagement will depend entirely upon a strict adherence to such a system on the part of the Swiss, and that, from the moment they permit the passage of the French troops, or grant supplies of any sort; in general, that they deviate in the slightest degree from the neutrality they have proposed, he shall, without farther explanation, look upon the agreement as dissolved.

The necessity of employing fresh efforts appears to be felt here; I am informed by count Cobenzel, that not only all the reserves, but what is called the double reserve, have been called out.

The archduke Ferdinand left Vienna yesterday to join the army in Suabia.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR PAGET.

Extract of a Dispatch from sir Arther Paget, K. B. to lord Mulgrave, dated Vienna. 2d October, (No. 97.)

My lord, it has been several times reported here that the French had crossed the Rhine; the account which arrived here yesterday of that event, appears to be credited by the government. Should it be true, or whenever it may happen, general Mack, as count Cobenzel assured me last night, has orders to advance and give them battle. It has been found necessary to reinforce the army in Germany, by drawing thirty ballions from Italy; a circumstance which appears to have created some displeasure in the archduke Charles.

The emperor's departure, to take the command of the army, is fixed for the 22d of this month. The head of the first Russian column will have crossed the Danube, at Krems, on the 5th—17th instant. It is calculated, that the whole corps under general Kutusow will have joined the Austrians by the 22d instant.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ARTHUR PAGET.

Copy of a dispatch from sir Arthur Paget, K. B. to lord Millgrave, dated Vienna, 24th October, 1805. *(No.* 100.)

My lord, if the first operations of the campaign have been attended with loss and disadvantage, which from the present aspect of affairs, it is, I am grieved to say, not too much to presume we may, among other causes, attribute our ill successes to the following:

The first and principal fault which has been committed, was to have taken the field with too small a force: since the very first appearance of a rupture with France, it has been proved, almost to demonstration, that the theatre of the war would be in Germany. Bonaparte himself publicly announced it in the first note presented by the charge d'affairs at Ratisbon; and it was otherwise not difficult to calculate, that the whole army of Bonaparte would rather be directed towards Strasburg, than Verona.

Massena cannot have more than 70,000 men under his command. The armies under the immediate command of Bonaparte connot be estimated at less than 140,000; notwithstanding which, the campaign has been opened in Germony, by about 80,000 Austrians; whereas, to attack or oppose Massena, neither of which he has hitherto done, the archduke Charles has not less than from 100 to 130,000 men.

I cannot explain this strange distribution and misapplication of the forces, but in the two following ways:

First, It is probable that general Mack, aware of the jealousy, or, perhaps, the decided hatred, borne him by the archduke, was unwilling to inflame that animosity by a proposal to withdraw from Italy, any very considerable number of the troops, which, in the commencement of the preparations, it was judged expedient to place under the command of his royal highness in that country. To this false and misplaced delicacy, therefare, are in a great measure owing the present misfortunes. And I do not see any thing improbable in this surmise, for it was not untill the last extremity that thirty battalions of infantry, were in fact ordered from Italy, to reinforce the archduke Ferdinand's army, and we know that this very measure gave a great deal of umbrage to the arenduke Charles.

Secondly, In settling the plan of the campaign, it must have been calculated, that previous to the opening of it, the Russians would have joined. This, in truth however, false and extraordinary, was the calculation which was made; upon what it was founded, I cannot exactly say.

Considering the immense preparations which were carrying on here, the return of M. Novozilzoff, announced in the middle of July, the notions, which, by that time, Bonaparte must, more or less, have acquired of the negociations carrying on between his majesty and the two Imperial courts, it was hardly to be expected that the deception could be carried on, beyond the mouth of August, and this was in fact, the epocha at which it ceased. On the other hand, it might have been, and was ascertained that the French troops would quit the coast in the first days of September; it might also have been calculated, that according to the prodigious rapidity of their movements, and the immense activity of their chiefs, they would reach their destination at the end of the same month.—— Equally well might it have been known, that the first Russian army could not have arrived upon the Inn before the middle of October; from whence it became evident, that in opening the campaign in the vicinity of the Rhine, the Austrians voluntarily, and with their eyes open, chose to commence hostilities, single handed, against the French. This statement, if it be a true one, and I think it cannot be refuted, places it should seem general Mack in the following dilemma; either the Austrians were in sufficient force to contend alone against the French or they were not. In the first hypothesis, why should the position of the Iller have been chosen never to be abandoned? In the latter why risk so forward a movement? If however general Mack, in taking up his position on the Iller under the abovementioned circumstances, could have felt himself confident of being able to maintain it till the arrivals of the Russians, it is natural, that with a view of opposing a barrier to the progress of the enemy into the empire, he should have chosen it in prefergnce to a more backward position. One cannot suppose that he could have been directed by any other motive, but we have had the mortification to discover the fallacy of it.

There was, unquestionably, something fascinating in the idea of opening the campaign in Swabia or Wirtemberg, rather than in Bavaria; but it is to be presumed, that had the latter electorate been fixed upon as the first scene of action, various advantages would have resulted from it.

In the first place had the Austrians advanced no farther than the Inn or the Iser, or even the Lech, the French would have required eight or ten days more to have come in contest with them, and the Russians might have joined them in as many days less. Thus the archduke Ferdinand's army of 80,000 men, the Russians, with a corps of Austrian cavalry, making together 60,000 men, would have been concentrated and ready to act together at the signal given.

2dly. By this plan (supposing the Austrians to have taken their first position on the Inn) it is possible that the scandalous defection of the elector of Bavaria might have been avoided. Placed between two powerful armies, he would perhaps have maintained his neutrality until the moment of the explosion. Had victory attended the Austrians, he would have become an easy prey to their armies; at all events, the immense mischief which both his army and his subjects in general have done in Germany since the commencement of hostilities, would have been averted.

3dly. It is true that the countries of Baden, Wirtemberg, and part of Bavaria, would have equally been devoted to the ravages of the French armies. This evil was not to be prevented but by the occupation of the whole of the south of Germany by the Austrians, and the conduct of these princes creates little regret for the oppression they have undergone. The position of the Iller was, however, determined upon, and the campaign was opened towards the end of September. The operations were commenced by generals Bernadotte and Marmont, who directed their march towards Wurtzburg, thence into the margraviate of Anspach, and having in their route collected all the Bavarians that could be found, they crossed the Danube at Ingolstadt and Newburg, driving before them the small corps under general Kienmayer, and entered Bavaria with between 60 and 70,000 men. And here commenced the misfortunes of the campaign.—— Whether general Mack undervalued the force of that army, or whether he was uninformed or misinformed as to its destination, which he might have conceived to be a momentary irruption into Bohemia, remains to be explained; certain it is, that instead of changing his own position, in consequence of it, he contented himself with detaching an inconsiderable force, under the command of general Kienmayer, for the purpose of watching its operations.

During the above period, the French army under Bonaparte, amounting, according to their nearest calculation, to 80,000 men, crossed the Rhine. The electorate of Wirtemberg, the plains of Nordlingen, &c. were passed with a degree of rapidity almost unexampled. On the 6th and 7th of October, the greatest part of the French army had crossed the Danube near Donauwerth, had taken up a position between that river and Augsburg, had, by this movement, formed a junction with the army under Bernadotte, and had thus posten themselves in the rear of the imperialists.

From this movement commenced that species of warfare by which the French rendered themselves so formidable in former campaigns. Of the affairs of the 8th, 9th, and 11th, I have already had the honor of transmitting to your lordship the official accounts. To those who are the most sanguine, the issue of the battle of the 11th had given some hopes of future success, but they were illusory. General Ney had quietly made his retreat upon the main of the French army, still between the Danube and Augsburg and the communication between the Austrians and Russians was now completely cut off.

In consequence of this movement, (whether by choice or necessity I know not), general Mack divided his army, and general Jellachich was detached with, I believe, 15 or 16 battallions towards the Tyrol. Orders were sent at this time to the garrison of Memmingen, which consisted of eleven battallions, to evacuate that place, and join the above corps under general Jellachich. Whether the order arrived too late, or whether it was ill delivered, I am also unable to decide; but the garrison capitulated to the French under general Davoust, after the town had been nearly reduced to ashes. It is to be observed, that the artillery destined for the fortifications of that place was still without the town. Upon this occasion, a great number of Bavarian peasants who had joined the French and were taking possession of the above artillery, were cut to pieces by the Austrian hussars, who carried the whole or greatest part of it off.

I am sorry to say that a general consternation and dismay was beginning to prevail here, at least in the public. The presence of the Emperor of Russia, who is expected here on the 5th of next month, may perhaps tend to dispel the gloom, particularly should affairs take rather a more favourable turn in the interval. If in truth they bear an inauspicious aspect, they are not by any means desperate.

There is an army of reserve of 50,000 men; there are as many more Russians on their march; some reinforcements may be drawn from Italy; 50 or 60,000 men may, it is to be hoped, be saved from the Austrian and Russian armies now in Germany; so that in the course of three or four weeks, unless these armies should be absolutely and literally annihilated, we shall have considerably above 100,000 men ready to take the field.

Had hostilities commenced at the proper period in Italy, we should in all probability have been in possession of the Milanese.

On the 16th instant, the day on which it was calculated that the archduke would cross the Adige, a cannonade was opened from the French side of Verona, upon the works constructing by the Austrians on their side, and which was answered by them. This is the only act of hostility which down to this date has taken place in Italy.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR PAGET.

(To be continued)

From the NEWBURYPORT HERALD.

DIRECTIONS

For preventing calamities by FIRE.

Recommended by the "Massachusetts Fire Society."

1. Keep your chimnies and stove pipe clean, by sweeping them at least once every month.

2. Never remove hot ashes in a wooden vessel of any kind, and look well to your ash hole.

3. After sweeping a hearth, see that the brush does not retain any particle of fire before you hang it up in any usual place.

4. Oblige all your servants to go to bed before you, every night, and inspect all your fire places before you retire to rest. For fear of accidents, let a bucket of water be left in your kitchen every night. The writer of these directions once saved a house from being consumed by fire by this precaution.

5. Do not permit a servant to carry a candle to his bed room, if he sleeps in an unplaistered garret.

6. Cover up your fire carefully every night in ashes. Let the unburnt parts of the billets or chunks of wood be placed next the hearth, but not set upright in the corners, by which means no sparks will be emitted from the wood. Pour a little water upon the burning ends of the wood which are not completely covered by the ashes. Place before the fire a fender made of sheet iron. This contrivance was well known in England many years ago, by the name of Coverseu. It has lately received (from a top being added to it) the name of hood.

7 Remove papers and linen from near the fire, to a remote part of the room.

8. Shut the doors of all the rooms in which you leave fires at night. By thus excluding the supply of fresh air, you will prevent a flame being kindled, should a coal or spark fall upon the floor, or upon any of the combustible matter in the room. The smoke which issues from this smothered fire, will find its way in every part of the house, and by waking the family, may save it from destruction.

9. If sickness, or any other cause should oblige you to leave a candle burning all night, place it in such a situation as to be out of the way of rats. A house was once destroyed by a rat running away with a lighted candle for the sake of the tallow, and conveying it into a hole filled with rags, and imflammable matters.

10. Never read in bed by candle light, especially if your bed be surrounded by curtains.

11. Strictly forbid the use of segars in your family, at all times, but especially after night. May not the greater frequency of fires in the United States than in former years, be ascribed, in part, to the more general use of segars, by careless servants and children? There is good reason to believe, a house was lately set on fire by a half consumed segar, whch a woman threw away, to prevent being detected in the unhealthy and offensive practice of smoaking.

12. Leave your shutters open in the rooms where fire has been kept.

In case of fire, attend to the following directions, to prevent or restrain its terrible consequences.

1. Do not open the room or closet door, where you suspect the fire to be, until you have secured your family and most valuable effects, nor until you have collected a quantity of water to throw on the fire, the moment a fresh supply of air excites it into a flame. Where water cannot conveniently be had, try to smother the fire by throwing two or three blankets over it. A British sea captain once saved a king's ship, by throwing himself, with a spread blanket in his arms, upon a fire which had broken out near the powder room. He was pensioned for life for this wise and meritorious act.

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(To be continued)

the NEWBURYPORT HERALD.

DIRECTIONS

For preventing calamities by
FIRE.

ended by the "Massachusetts Fire Society."

eep your chimnies and stove pipe
y sweeping them at least once every

ever remove hot ashes in a wooden
f any kind, and look well to your
e.
fter sweeping a hearth, see that the
oes not retain any particle of fire
ou hang it up in any usual place.
blige all your servants to go to bed
you, every night, and inspect all
e places before you retire to rest.
r of accidents, let a bucket of water
in your kitchen every night. The
of these directions once saved a
rom being consumed by fire by this
ion.
o not permit a servant to carry a
to his bed room, if he sleeps in an
tered garret.
over up your fire carefully every
ashes. Let the unburnt parts of
lets or chunks of wood be placed
e hearth, but not set upright in the
, by which means no sparks will
ted from the wood. Pour a little
pon the burning ends of the wood
re not completely covered by the
Place before the fire a fender made
iron. This contrivance was well
in England many years ago, by the
Coverseu. It has lately received
top being added to it) the name of

emove papers and linen from near
to a remote part of the room.
ut the doors of all the rooms in
ou leave fires at night. By thus ex-
the supply of fresh air, you will pre-
flame being kindled, should a coal
fall upon the floor, or upon any of
bustible matter in the room. The
which issues from this smothered
ll find its way in every part of the
and by waking the family, may save
destruction.
sickness, or any other cause should
you to leave a candle burning all
place it in such a situation as to be
he way of rats. A house was once
ed by a rat running away with a
candle for the sake of the tallow,
veying it into a hole filled with rags,
lammable matters.
Never read in bed by candle light,
ly if your bed be surrounded by
.
trictly forbid the use of segars in
nily, at all times, but especially af-
t. May not the greater frequency
in the United States than in former
e ascribed, in part, to the more
use of segars, by careless servants
ldren? There is good reason to be-
house was lately set on fire by a
sumed segar, which a woman threw
o prevent being detected in the un-
and offensive practice of smoaking.
Leave your shutters open in the
where fire has been kept.

—

of fire, attend to the following di-
ns, to prevent or restrain its terri-
nsequences.
o not open the room or closet door,
ou suspect the fire to be, until you
cured your family and most valua-
ts, nor until you have collected a
of water to throw on the fire, the
a fresh supply of air excites it
ame. Where water cannot conve-
be had, try to smother the fire by
g two or three blankets over it. A
sea captain once saved a king's
throwing himself, with a spread
in his arms, upon a fire which had
out near the powder room. He
nsioned for life for this wise and
ious act.

2. In case it be impossible to escape by stair-case, from a house on fire, shut the door of your bed chamber, and wait until help can be brought to secure your escape from a window.

3. If safety does not appear probable in this way, wrap yourselves in a blanket, hold your breath, and rush through the flames. If water be at hand, first wet the blanket.

4. To prevent fire descending from the roof, or ascending from the first story, form by means of blankets or carpets, a kind of dam on each side of the intermediate stories, near the stair case, that shall confine the water that is thrown upon the roof, or into the windows. It will effectually check the progress of the fire downwards or upwards in brick or stone houses.

5. To prevent fire spreading to adjoining houses, cover them with wet blankets or carpets, or old sails.

6. To extinguish fire in a chimney, shut the doors and windows of the room.—Throwing a quart or more of common salt into the fire. Hold or nail a wet blanket before the fire place. If these means fail throw a wet blanket down the chimney from the roof of the house.

There is a method used in some countries of glazing chimnies, when they are built, by burning common salt in them, which renders them so smooth that no soot can adhere to them. Chimnies so constructed can never catch fire.

Ladders are commonly used as the means of conveying persons from the windows of houses on fire. Would not a long and stiff pole, with a rope fixed on its upper end, be more portable and convenient for that purpose.

The famous Mr. John Wesley, when a child, was taken out of a window in his father's house whilst in flames, by one man standing upon the shoulders of another. This practice may be used to rescue persons from the first story of a house on fire, when other means cannot be had with sufficient convenience or expedition.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *March* 28.

Mr. Thomas M. Randolph, from the committee appointed on the memorial of the trustees of the institution for the education of youth in the city of Washington, reported a bill for incorporating an institution in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for the education of youth, and the promotion and diffusion of learning and science, and granting to the same certain public lots, within the said city, which was made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of claims on the petitions of Spafford Ames, James Armstrong, Edward Brooke, Jacob Barnitz, Ebenezer Brown, Abijah Cady, Robert Connelly, James Cole, Philip Chaplin, Terrence Duffey, Geo. Jacob Deagen, Samuel Dowdney, Jonathan Dunn, John Devoe, Peter D. Demarest, Daniel Eldridge, Edward Fitzpatrick, Richard Garette, Francis Gray, Joseph Huntoon, Thomas Holmes, John Hardyman, John Hopper, Reuben Hesmer, John Lewry, David Lewis, John Little, John Maynard, James M'Lure, Simeon Noyes, William Petry, Nathan Putnam, Thomas Scotland, Thomas Snowden, Reuben Silloway, Frederick Segeran, William Stoker, John Tozen, Nathaniel Thompson, Rozaiel Woodworth, Robert B. Wilkins, Enoch Wills, Boyze Wells, Asa Ware, and Vassel White—made a report, representing that the petitions are either for pensions, or an increase of pensions, that a bill has passed the house including many of these cases, that the others cannot be acted upon with success at this time, even if their merits entitle them to favor. The report therefore concludes with recommending a resolution that the further consideration of these petitions be indefinitely postponed, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their papers.

Mr. R. Nelson, reported a bill supplementary to the militia act of the District of Columbia; which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Dawson reported a bill for fortifying the ports and harbors of the U. States and for building gun-boats, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Jonathan Merry, in which the house concurred, Mr. Crowninshield having previously declared himself against it.

The house took into consideration a resolution directing the post master general to cause the post office of the city of Washington to be kept at or near the capitol; on which a short and desultory debate ensued, which terminated in the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

Ayes 63.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair, on the following resolutions submitted some time since by Mr. J. Randolph.

1st. Resolved, That a contractor under the government of the United States is an officer within the purview and meaning of the constitution, and, as such, is incapable of holding a seat in this house.

2d. Resolved, That the union of a plurality of offices in the person of a single individual, but more especially of the military with the civil authority, is repugnant to the spirit of the constitution of the U. States and tends to the introduction of an arbitrary government.

3d. Resolved, That provision ought to be made, by law, to render any officer, in the army or navy of the United States incapable of holding any civil office under the United States.

The question was taken on these resolutions without debate.

The first was agreed to——Ayes 54——Noes 37.

The second was agreed to——Ayes 75——and

The third was agreed to without a division.

When the committee rose and reported their agreement to the resolutions.

The house immediately considered the report.

On concurring with the committee of the whole in their agreement to the first resolution, a debate of length and interest ensued, which shall be given in course at length.

Messrs. J. Randolph and J. Clay, supported a concurrenence in the report of the committee; and Messrs. Fisk, Epps, Alston, Findley, G. W. Campbell, R. Nelson, Early, Smilie, Sloan, Bidwell, Rhea, (of Ten.) Jackson, Kelly, Dawson, Elmer and Southward opposed it, when the question was taken about 4 o'clock by yeas and nays. Yeays 25. Nays 86.

As we shall give this debate hereafter at considerable length, we shall content ourselves with taking at this time, a concise notice of the most prominent features of the debate.

The friends of the resolution advocated it on the ground that the constitution, by giving to each house of Congress the power of judging of the returns and qualifications of their members, authorised them with a reference to this point, to give a construction to the constitution (which they contended was the just construction) declaring the place of a contractor under the government incompatible with a seat in the houses; and they insisted that the constitutional provision, that "no person holding any *office* under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office," included contractors under the government.

On the other side it was generally conceded that it was highly desirable that some provision, either constitutional or legislative, should be adopted to exclude contractors from the legislature. But that the members of the house were bound to support the constitution, and were not at liberty to give it a codstruction which it would not bear. They declared a contract and an office to be distinct things. They disapproved going into a construction of the constitution on abstract ground; but declared their readiness to act upon any particular case which might be presented to them, and their opinion that this was the most correct course to pursue. Some gentlemen likewise expressed their willingness to unite in the passage of a law prohibiting any officer of the United States, to enter into a contract with a member of either house.

Saturday, March 29.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that they had passed a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the eighth section of the "Act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee."

This bill relates to what are generally denominated the *Yazoo Claims*.

The bill having been read a first time, Mr R. Nelson moved to reject it.

Mr. Kelly wished it postponed to allow time for considering it.

Mr. Clark supported its rejection.

Mr. Gregg advocated the same course.

Mr. Cook was in favor of a short postponement.

Mr. Goldsbosough was anxious to be allowed a short time for considering the merits of the bill, and moved a postponement of it till Monday.

The Speaker decided this motion not to be in order.

Mr. Goldsborough then asked that he might be excused from voting on the bill.

Mr. J. Randolph spoke at considerable length, in favour of rejecting the bill.

Mr. Fisk declared himself uniformed with regard to the merits of the bill, and said that if precipitated into a decision, he should be obliged to vote against its rejection.

The question was then taken on excusing Mr Goldsborough from voting, and passed in the affirmative—Ayes 58; Noes 51.

Mr. Kelly then asked a similar indulgence.

Mr. Thomas spoke against excusing Mr. Kelly.

Mr. D. R. Williams spoke in favour of rejecting the bill.

On excusing Mr. Kelly the house divided; Ayes 49; Noes 58.

Mr. Conrad was in favour of a postponement, tho' hostile to the bill.

Mr. Smilie declared himself of the same opinion.

A motion was then made and carried, to reconsider the decision of the house relative to Mr. Goldsborough——Ayes 63; when the question was again taken on excusing him from voting, and passed in the negative; Ayes 44; Noes 64.

Mr. J. Randolph spoke at considerable length in favour of rejecting the bill.

Mr. Sailly regretted the being obliged to give a vote without full information, which he fair would compel him to vote against rejecting the bill.

The Yeas and Nays were then taken on the question, "shall the bill be rejected"; and were Yeas 62; Nays 54. So that the bill is rejected.

Mr. J. Randolph moved that the house adjourn. He said that a few days ago the house adjourned on account of the death of General Jackson.——He hoped they would now adjourn on account of his resurrection. For he had told him, that if he could give a death blow to the Yazoo business, he should die in peace.

Adjourned, ayes 58.

(Debate and other business transacted to-day hereafter)

NEW YORK, March 28.

A letter received in this city from St. Marcs, mentions, that the ship Leander, captain Lewis, arrived at Jaquemel about the 17th February.

The Leander sailed from this port the 2d of February.

As the letter does not state her having touched at any other port, we presume that she has carried General Miranda, and those engaged in his expeditition, *direct* to that place.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Nantz, dated 13th ultimo, to his friend in this city.

"A peace with England is now likely to take place soon—it is a very desirable event, and particularly for this unfortunate city. The Pope is coming to reside at Versailles, and Prince Borghese, brother in law of Bonaparte, is to be sovereign of Rome. Many other important changes are expected."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, April 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux to his friend in Philadelphia, dated February 14, 1806.

"The last letters from Paris talk of War again on the continent, but do not mention with what powers."

Capt. Groves, of the schooner Jeremiah, who arrived at Beverly, in 26 days from Gibraltar, informs, that the United States brig Vixen, was at Gibraltar when he sailed, waiting orders, and that officers of the Vixen were on board of him, but he heard nothing of the barbarous story lately related respecting Commodore Rogers and Captain Gale, and we presume there is not the least credit due to it.

[*Phil. True American.*]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches, to a respectable commercial house in this city, dated the 12th inst.

"I was last evening informed by the commanding officer of this post, that he had received official accounts from 5 to 7000 troops being on their way for this post, and which would arrive in less than 3 weeks. In consequence of which he had directed the agent of the contractor, to procure army supplies, and keep in store provisions for two or three months, sufficient to issue at least 7000 rations per day. An express was immediately dispatched to Fort Adams and Natchez, requiring a supply as soon as possible.

(*Louisiana Gazette.*)

ON PRIDE.

PRIDE is from ignorance and meanness born,
The weak man's foible, and the wise man's scorn,
'Tis an offence, so opposite to reason,
That 'gainst humanity commits high treason;
Perverts the judgment and corrupts the mind,
As sparks ascend and leave no trace behind.
Thus it appears to every man of sense,
Pride can be equalled but by impudence,
Pride, gently gliding down th' illusive stream,
Conceits that outside show commands esteem.
Let Pride or fashion do whate'er they can,
Tis not the dress which constitutes the man:
No more than reading with indifference,
Can form the scholar or the man of sense.
The Peacock glitters with his gaudy train,
'Tis feathers only which have made him vain,
Just so the *Coxcomb*, with his dress and pelt,
Not only values, but o'errates himself.
Since fickle Fortune blindly flutts abroad,
Neglected *virtue* meets not her reward.
Hence springs the case of this inverted rule,
To *crush a hero*, and to *crown a fool*,
Just so a proud and contumelious spirit,
With cold disdain looks down on humble merit.
Show him a *coxcomb* or a *fool* well dress't,
He hugs them closely to his empty breast.
In short, he's like the Israelites of old,
He worships nothing but a *calf of gold*.
'Tis not in pomp or pride we should excel,
Nor yet in boasting, but in acting well.
Turn o'er the sacred or historic page,
And travel back through many a lengthen'd age.
Trace all the records with impartial eyes
And say wherein man's wretched boasting lies?
The force of Pride and arrogance will flush
On conscious cheeks, and raise the crimson blush;
While those for *Virtue* and for *Fame* renown'd,
Are with *Truth's* never fading laurels crown'd.
Thus Pride, we find, is so despised by all,
Ev'n fools themselves will glory in its fall.
The haughty mind which does itself prefer,
Is but irrational and prone to err.
What! tho' some upstart, should in pride declare,
"I'm made of *China* you of *Earthenware*!"
None are so fond, but will surely say,
That all mankind were made from common clay.
When nature pays its debts, (and soon it must,)
We *all* shall mingle, with our *native dust*.
Hence, view the *tombs*, the ways of nature scan,
Reflect and ponder! upon the *pride of man*!
Not all the wealth of Pluto can impart
The joys resulting from a generous heart.
A liberal spirit and exalted mind,
With *pity* view the failings of mankind.
The generous heart, which does with goodness teem,
Commands our admiration and esteem;
While fools and coxcombs with their haughty clan,
Are justly hated, both by God and man.

MODESTUS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, }
County of Alexandria—to wit: }

To all Constables.

WHEREAS complaint has been made to me, the subscriber, one of the United States Justices for the county aforesaid, by *James Campbell*, jailor of said county, that NEGRO NANCY, alias NANCY BUTLER, committed by Jonah Thompson, Esq a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, as a runaway, and on the 30th of March last, past, forcibly did break and escape from the jail aforesaid, and is now going at large:

ALSO,

A NEGRO LAD, named *JERRY*; committed by his master William Oxley. These are, therefore, in the name of the United States, to command you and every of you, in your respective counties, cities, towns and precincts, to make diligent search by way of hue and cry, for the said *Nancy Butler*, and *Negro Jerry*, and them or either of them having found, to seize and retake, and safely convey or cause them to be safely conveyed to the jail of said county of Alexandria, there to be kept until they shall be thence discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal, this thirty-first day of March, 1806.

Joseph Dean, (*s.*)

April 1. 3t

RUNAWAYS.

Yesterday ran away, an apprentice lad named
WILLIAM REARDON,

AGED about 18 years, very small for his age, dark complexion, black short hair, sulky look, had on a blue nankeen upper jacket, swansdown waistcoat, and grey coating trowsers, but may probably change them, as he is very artful. —FIVE DOLLARS REWARD will be given for securing this lad, and all reasonable expences if brought home.

Also on the 15th inst. an apprentice lad named
CALEB LOMAX,

About 17 years of age, fair hair and pale complexion; had on a grey coating upper jacket, drab hat about half worn, and sundry other cloathes not recollected.—TWO CENTS reward will be given for securing and bringing home this lad, the above rewards will be paid by

Jamieson & Anderson,
OR,
Andrew Jamieson.

April 1. 3t*

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

2000 bushels coarse Turk's-Island SALT;
20 hhds Muscovado Sugar;
10 bags Black Pepper;
3 trunks Chester's and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
500 Spanish Hides;
Teas, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bushels Seed Potatoes.

March 25. 3taw3w

JUST RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia,

50 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
8 boxes fresh Olives, in bottles } of superior
8 do Anchovies } quality.

ALSO,

A very handsome assortment of Fancy Orange-peel Boxes, Fancy Paper do. containing Looking Glasses, Perfumes, &c. Pincushions, with Glasses. Also, some handsome Pocket Books, and a few pots of first quality Rouge—for sale, by

Matthew Eakin.

Who has for Sale,

Lisbon Lemons, in boxes—and fresh Oranges.

March 13. 3taw1m

FOR SALE,

1500 acres of Land, in Charles county, Maryland, 14 miles from Alexandria and 4 from the Potomac, near the post road leading to Port Tobacco. The situation is exceedingly healthy and the soil fertile. A great proportion of this land is bottom, (at least 500 acres) well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn or tobacco, timothy also thrives well upon it—the upland produces good wheat from fallow, and yields the white clover in abundance. Fully one third of this tract is in wood, a great part of which is valuable timber. Besides a fertile soil the purchaser will derive other advantages—a good mill seat and an excellent stand for a tavern. The improvements are, a dwelling house with six rooms, with a fire place in each; a kitchen, smoke house, stables, carriage house; a large and newly built barn, 48 feet square; tobacco house and several other out houses.

The subscriber wishing to remove to Kentucky, will dispose of this tract on very reasonable terms. One third of the purchase money in cash, the balance in bonds for three equal yearly payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually discharged, with security by mortgage. Possession and a deed to be given at the first payment.

Benjamin Dulany.

March 26. eo

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

In Prince, near Water street, Alexandria.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on the business of making and repairing *Instruments*; and has for sale, Piano Fortes, plain and additional key'd Violins, &c. on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different Instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.

	ds.	cs.
For tuning a Grand Piano Forte,	2	00
Do. Harpsichord,	2	00
If quilling do.	5	00
Square Pianos, (imported)	1	50
Do. Do. American manufacture,	1	

Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—*extra charge.*

If called on to go in the country—*additional charge*, according to the time and distance.

☞ As it is troublesome booking and calling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.

John Sellers.

March 8. d3t saw tf

NOTICE.

In the case of JOSIAH WATSON, *a bankrupt.*

THE Creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued against *Josiah Watson*, late of Alexandria, merchant, are requested to meet the assignee of the said bankrupt's estate, at Gadsby's hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on Wednesday, the 9th day of April next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon. As business of the first importance to the interest of the said estate will be then submitted to the consideration of the creditors, it is hoped there will be a full meeting.

John M'Iver.

March 5. 2aw9thAd

FOR SALE,

An elegant three story Brick House, on the corner of King and Columbus streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*. ☞ YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. *George Deneale*, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.

Nicholas Voss.

February 19. 1aw

CAUTION!

WHEREAS the subscriber, on the 4th inst. delivered a letter to the post-rider in this town, directed to Messrs. *George and John Humphreys*, of Charles Town, enclosing a Post-Note of the Alexandria Bank, No. 8406, dated February 25, 1806, for 204 dollars 59 cents, drawn in favor of those gentlemen and payable three days after date; which note did not get to hand, but was it is supposed lost or mislaid:—This is to caution any person to whom said note may be offered, against receiving it, as the payment has been stopped at the bank, and it can be of no use to any but those in whose favor it was drawn. The subscriber will be much obliged to any person who will communicate to him, here, or to the above mentioned gentleman, in Charles Town, Jefferson county, any information respecting the said Post Note.

Thomas Fairfax.

March 26. eo3t*

Union Cheap Bread-Manufactory.

THE subscriber, impressed with a lively sense of gratitude, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto experienced from the citizens of Alexandria, begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the same; and respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business in that commodious and central stand, on Royal street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. *Lowell*; where he intends carrying on the Loaf-Bread Baking business extensively, and flatters himself from his knowledge and experience in the above business, to render general satisfaction. His present assize of bread is as follows:—The 20 cent loaf, 5 lbs—10 cent loaf, 2 1-2 lbs—5 cent loaf, 1 1-4 lbs—and the 3 penny loaf 1 lb—made of choice superfine flour.

Edward Lee.

March 19. 1aw4w

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whiskey,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Causin*, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 17. [Feb. 3.] 2aw

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN. *DRUGGIST;*

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen

March 27. 2aw

For Philadelphia,

THE SCHOONER

WHITNEY,

JOHN HAND, jun. Master,

To sail in six days.

Two or three hundred barrels, will be taken on freight, if immediate application is made to the captain on board, at Vowel's wharf, or

Douglass & Mandeville.

March 31. d3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named to *Peter Sheron*, I will expose to sale, (for cash) at the coffee house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21st of April next, at one o'clock,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe street in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Trustee.*

March 31. dts

ROBERT GRAY

Has lately received

A Consignment of Books,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Among which are the following Prices Books

Barclay's Apology,
Life of Lady Guion,
Ellwood's Sacred History,
Life of Thomas Story,
Life of Samuel Bownas,
Life of John Grattan,
Life of Margaret Lucas,
Try's Poem,
Ellwood's Davideis,
John Richardson's Life,
Collection of Memorials of Friends,
Life of Mary Pickley, &c. &c.

March 31.

FOR SALE,

On board the Sloop Montezuma,

7 hhds 4th proof Jamaica Rum
2000 wt. Smithfield Bacon
1000 bushels Coarse Salt.

The said Sloop will sail for *Norfolk* on Thursday next. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Palmer, on board, or to

M. MILLER.

March 31.

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in General, that he hath removed his store to king-street, next door to Mr. *Jos. Thornton's*, *where he hath for sale an extensive assortment of*

SEEDS,

Both of English & American growth.

The former imported this fall per the ship *Sheperdess*, captain Wells, via Norfolk,

—among which are—

Early York Cabbage, Early Dwarf do. Early Screw do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Battersea do. Large Imperial do. Large Sugarloaf do. Large Flat Dutch do. Red do. Green and Yellow Savoy do. Brussel Sprouts, Green and Red Borecole, Colliflower, Brocoli, &c.—Also, Rye Grass, Lucern, Burnett, Orchard Grass, Red Clover, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Stone do. Hanover do. Yellow do. White Norfolk do. Rape, Maw, Coriander, Carraway, Dill, Aniseed, Canary Seed, Double Yellow Hyacinths Roots, Fine Durham, Flower of Mustard, Split Peas, Garden Rakes, Hoes, Reels and Lines, Garden Sheers and best Pruning Knives. On hand a quantity of Lombardy Poplar of all sizes and a variety of Flowering Shrubs, and Roots, on reasonable terms.

Also,

An elegant assortment of cut and plain Glass, China, and Queens ware, Flower Pots of all kinds.

He likewise keeps Liquors, Groceries, Spices, Powder and Shot, Fig Blue, Starch, Barley, Rice, Soap, Candles, Salt Petre, Allum, Pearl Ash, Segars, best Rappee Snuff, chewing and smoaking Tobacco.

Also for Sale,

The American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatise on Gardening.

February 17. d1w.1awtfM

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

(Price one Dollar.)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By MRS. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20. d

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.